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☞ See Prospectus on the last page.

## POETRY.

To feel the beautiful, to say the true,—
To look with loveful Hope for what is coming,—
* * * * * * * *
These are
A poet's duties; he who doth them not,
Is none. *Calder Campbell.*

From the Nonpareil.

### FLOWER TEACHINGS.

BY LILLIE MORA.

There is meaning in the flowers
Which to spirit glances,
Sweeter than the odor-showers
That o'erflood our senses.
They are ministers of wisdom—
Glory-winged Angels,
Who will teach us, if we list them,
Beautiful Evangels.

In the stillness, in the shadow,
In the pathless by-ways,
Glorifying all the meadow
Glad as in the highways,—
Down among the hazles nestled,
Hidden close together—
On the hill-top, where they wrestled
With the windy weather,
Dancing with the dancing twinkles
On the brooklet's edges,
Where the humming water wrinkles
Round the speary sedges;
Blushing to the lovely maiden
In the garden bowers,
Till her heart droops, sweet-o'er-laden,
Like her dewy flowers;
Or amid morass and dingle,
Careless of their loneness,
With the lowest herbs they mingle,
Royal-born, but throneless,—
Ever doing their sweet duty
In their many places;
Beautiful for love of Beauty,
Not for human praises:
To the sun's kiss and the breeze's
Giving blush and sweetness,
With a will that never ceases
Till their life's completeness.

When our feet their bosoms trample,—
Sweeter for the crushing,—
With forgiveness, dear and ample,
All their hearts are gushing.
Sweetly in their lives they teach us,
To be calm and firmer,
And though cardlings over-reach us
Never once to murmur;
But beneath the weedy rankness
Of the vile, bloom humbly,
Knowing good is never thankless,
Though the proud pass dumbly;
Then at last so meekly dying,
Going hence through browness,
Like a Queen of Beauty, lying
On her death-bed, crowgless.
Not a low breath of repining
For the bloom they're leaving,
For their very shrouds are twining
Life-germs in the weaving.

So they live and perish, never
Wasting any treasure,
For they live to us forever,
To their fullest measure,
If like them we make one growing
Sweetly to delight all,
And our bloom'd hopes, death-ward going,
Seed-husks of the Vital.

## MISCELLANY.

### OBEYING INSTRUCTIONS.

"Well, Julia, suppose I ask your father—his refusal cannot make things much worse than they are at present. Suspense, Julia, is the cause of the most bitter feelings."

"We must not be hasty, Robert—our situation requires caution: by a little management we may possibly succeed, gloomy as the prospect seems to be. Now don't say anything to pa yet—I had much rather you would not. The best possible way for us to accomplish our wishes, is not to advance too soon."

"Too soon, too soon, Julia! Have we not waited two long years and more? and have you not all along been preaching that same doctrine, 'too soon, too soon,' indeed?"

"Well, don't be angry—throw that frown from your countenance and look pleasant, and we will immediately set about some plan by which to effect what you so much desire.—Come, smile away your anger—the skies of love are sometimes clear."

Robert Moultrie loved Julia Hallowell, and she loved him: two years or more had passed since they had agreed—come weal, come woe—to trudge through life together. Two very long years! Two years seem an eternity to wait upon the eve of bliss, and to delay a happy consummation.

Julia's father was a wealthy shipping merchant residing in the port of Charleston, S. C. Some of the old inhabitants remember the firm of Hallowell & Haddington. He was an upright and highly honorable man, but whose ipse dixit was supreme law wherever his power could could be exercised.

Robert Moultrie was a clerk in the counting room, and his salary, which was his sole dependence, though far above the pittance generally allowed to young men similarly situated, amply sufficient to warrant his assuming the expenses of a family, did not elevate him to that importance in presuming upon the hand and heart of the daughter of the wealthy shipper.

The character of this young gentleman was unimpeachable, and he was as much respected for his talents as he was for his correct deportment; but (*but*, it is a wicked word) the curse of Gehaza was on him—he was poor!

Robert had been in the counting-room of Mr. Hallowell since he was 14 years of age. He had grown up in the family, and by the side of this lovely heiress, who had been promised, to a thing of wealth and show. The thing was in the Indies, amassing riches to lay at the feet of his bride, but his soul had on it the stain of dishonor, and Julia had vowed before her God that she would never be his wife. Mr. Halowell knew that Robert generally attended his daughter to church, and that he went and came with her when she visited her acquaintances, and so on—but he never dreamed that wily Cupid was pitching his darts successfully into the bosoms of both: and the arrows of the little god were firmly fixed, and he dealt out the silken cord until they were far out upon the sea of love, too far to proceed or return without each other.

"Do tell me, Robert, what is the matter with you? I have been a witness to your downcast looks and sorrowful appearance until I have become melancholy myself. What is the matter, boy?"

This question was asked by Mr. Hallowell one day when Robert and himself were alone in the counting-room—and if any individual has passed a like fiery trial, he can have some idea of Robert's feelings, when the very man whose daughter he loved so well was contriving the best plan to learn from him the secret of his unhappy appearance, and addressed him in such kind and affectionate language. It went too deeply, however, into the recesses of Robert's heart, for him to return an immediate reply. Mr. Hallowell plainly saw that there was something on his mind that made him unhappy, and he wished to remove the cause, whatever it might be; he urged a candid revelation of all that affected his feelings, and promised his assistance to relieve him, whatever it might require. Robert succeeded, however, in putting him off that time, and trembled at the thought. At their next meeting, he related the matter to Julia.

"I thought," said she, laughing, "you were not so anxious to ask the old gentleman as you appeared to be. Now that was a stumper, Robert. Why did you not tell him? Why did you not? Ha, ha, ha!"

"Julia, do you think he suspects?"

"Not a whit more than does the king of the French."

"Well, Julia, to tell the truth of the matter, I left this morning with the intention of telling him all about our affections for each other—and if he refused, I determined to act for myself, without further advice; but when I came before him I felt something in my throat as if I was choking, and I could hardly talk to him on business matters—much less on love affairs."

The lovers continued to meet often, and the return of the other admirer from the Indies being soon expected, it became necessary that they should prepare for the trials that awaited them. In short, Mr. Hallowell was endeavoring to ascertain the cause of Robert's apparent unhappiness, more from good feeling towards the young man himself, than for the unimportant mistakes made by him in his accounts. The next opportunity that offered, he repeated his former questions, and insisted upon an immediate reply.

Robert stammered and stuttered a good deal before he could answer, but at last he did say:

"Why, sir, I am much attached to a young lady of this city, and have reason to believe she is equally attached to me, but there is an obstacle in the way, and—"

"Ah, indeed! And does the obstacle amount to over a thousand dollars? If it does not, you shall not want it. I'll fill up a check now. Have all the parties consented?"

"Why, sir, the cause of my—the—that is—the cause of my uneasiness is, I am afraid her father will not consent."

"Why, who is he? Refer him to me. I'll settle the matter."

"He is a rich man, sir, and I am not."

"His daughter loves you, does she?"

"I think—a—yes, sir."

"She says so, any how, don't she?"

"Why—I—yes—she—yes, sir, she has said as much."

"Is the old fellow very rich?"

"I believe, sir, he is tolerably well off."

"And he won't consent? By the powers of love, he must be an old Turk—he won't hey? Here give me his name, I'll soon settle the matter. But stop—has he anything against you? Does he know me?"

Here the old gentleman went over a string of questions which Robert felt no disposition to answer, and which it is not worth our while to relate. The conclusion of the conference left Robert in possession of a check for a thousand dollars a letter of introduction to Parson Green of the Presbyterion church, and the following advice from the lips of his father-in-law in 'prospective.' He was to run away with the girl, to use Mr. Hallowell's carriage, and the black waiter, George, was to drive them.

Robert governed himself in strict accordance with the advice given, and before dark the parties were before Green, whose scruples of conscience quieted by the introductory letter. They were soon pronounced husband and wife, and jumped into the carriage, followed by the blessing of the parson, whose fee was a small part of the thousand dollar check. George was directed to drive to a rich old childless uncle of Robert's who lived about five miles from the city, and to whom the secret was teld. The old man, thinking the joke was too good to be enjoyed alone, sent out for some of his neighbors. Midnight found the jovial assembly demolishing the good things provided fy the aunt, and laughing over the trick played on the wealthiest shipper in the south.

Early in the morning, Robert Moultrie and Julia; attended by their uncle and aunt, went to the house of Mr. Hallowell, the young couple being anxious for the effervescence of a father's wrath to be over, and the antiquated pair to witness the reception, and if necessary to act as moderators between the parties. They were met in the parlor by Mr. Hallowell, whose first words were:

"You young rogue, you! Little did I think how my advice was to act upon me. Well, Robert," said he laughing, "you certainly caught me that time, and you deserve to be rewarded for the generalship you have displayed. Here, my boy—my son, I suppose I must say—here are deeds for properly worth ten thousand dollars, and henceforth you shall be my partner in business."

### IRISH HEARTS.

At this moment, when the sufferings of the Irish people engross so large a share of public sympathy, the following sketch of Irish character may not be found uninteresting. To us it seems touching and truthful. The story teller prefaces the incident by stating that he found an Irish family, of a husband, wife, and several children, on one of our lake steamers. They were in great destitution; and the beauty of the children was the theme for the admiration of all their fellow travellers. At the request of a lady passenger, who having no children of her own, was desirous of taking one of the little Irishers and adopting it, the narrator addressed himself to the head of the family. We do not know the author of the sketch, and give it as we find it.

"Although," says the story teller, "I had considerable doubt as to the result, I offered my services as a negotiator, and proceeded immediately upon my delicate diplomacy.—Finding my friend on deck, I thus opened the affair.

"You are very poor?"

His answer was characteristic:

"Poor, sir?" said he; "ay, if there's a poorer man than me troublin' the world, God pity both ov us, for we'd be about equal."

"Then how do you manage to support your children?"

"Is it support them, *sir?* Why, I don't support them any way; they get supported some way or another. It'll be time enough for me to complain when they don't."

"Would it be a relief to you to part with one of them?"

It was too sudden; he turned sharply round.

"A what, sir?" he cried: "a relief to part from me child? Would it be a relief to have the hands chopped from my body, or the heart torn from my breast? And relief, indeed?—God be good to us, what do you mean?"

"You don't understand me," I replied; "if now, it were in one's power to provide comfortably for one of your children, would you stand in the way of its interests?"

"No sir," said he; "the heavens know that I would willingly cut the sunshine away from myself, that they might get all the warm of it; but do tell us what ye're driving at."

I then told him that a lady had taken a fancy to one of his children; and if he would consent to it, it should be educated, and finally settled comfortably in life.

This threw him into a fit of gratulation. He scratched his head, and looked the very picture of bewilderment. The struggle between a father's love, and a child's interest was evident and touching; at length he said:

"Oh, murther, wouldn't it be a great thing for the baby? But I must go and have a talk with Mary—that's the mother of them, an' it wouldn't be right to be giving away her children afore her face; she knows nothing at all about it."

"Away with you, then," said I, "and bring me an answer back as soon as possible."

In about an hour he returned, leading two of his children. His eyes were red and swollen, and his face pale from excitement and agitation.

"Well," I inquired, "what success?"

"Bedad, it was a hard struggle, sir," said he, "but I've been talkin' to Mary—an' she says as it's for the child's good, maybe the heavens above 'll give us strength to bear it."

"Very well, and which of them is it to be?"

"Faix, an' I don't know, sir," and he run his eye dubiously over both. "Here's Nora—she's the oldest an' wont want her mother so much—but then—oh! tear an' aigers—it's myself that can't tell which I'd rather part with least; so take the first that comes wid a blessin'. There, sir,"—and he handed over little Nora—turning back he snatched her up in his arms, and gave her one long, hearty, father's kiss, saying through his tears:

"May God be good to him that's good to you; and them that offers you hurt or harm, may their souls never see St. Pother."

Then taking his other child by the hand, he walked away, leaving Nora with me.

I took her down in the cabin, and we thought the matter settled. It must be confessed, to my great indignation, however, in about an hour's time, I saw my friend Pat at the window. As soon as he caught my eye, he commenced making signs for me to come out. I did so—and found he had the other child in his arms.

"What's the matter now?" said I.

"Well, sir," said he, "I ax your pardon for troubling you about so foolish a thing as a child or two, but we were thinkin' that maybe it'ud make no differ—you see, sir, I've been talkin' to Mary, an' she says she cant part with Nora, because—the creature has a look ov me—but here's little Biddy, she's purthier far, an' av you please, sir, will you swap?"

"Certainly," said I, "whenever you like."

So he snapped up little Nora, as though it were some recovered treasure, and darted away with her, leaving little Biddy who remained with us all night; but lo! the moment when we entered the cabin in the morning, there was Pat making mysterious signs again at the window, and by this time he had the youngest, a baby, in his arms.

"What's wrong now?" I inquired.

"Be the hokey fly, sir, an' its myself that's almost ashamed to tell you. You see—I've been talkin' to Mary, and she didn't like to part with Nora, because she had a look ov me; and be me soul, I can't afford to part with Biddy, because she's the model of her mother, but there's little Paudieen, sir. There's a lump of a Christian for you, two years old, and not a day more—he'll never be any trouble to any one, for av he takes after his mother he'll have the brightest eye, and av he takes after his father, he'll have a fine broad pair of shoulders to push his way through the world. Will you swap, sir!"

"With all my heart," said I, "it is all the same to me,"—and so little Paudieen was left with us.

"Ah, ah," said I to myself, as I looked into his big laughing eyes, "the affair is settled at last." But it wasn't; for ten minutes had scarcely elapsed, when Pat rushed into the cabin without sign or ceremony, and snatching up the baby in his arms, cried out:

"It's no use, I've been talking to Mary, an' we can't do it. Look at him, sir—he's the youngest and best of the batch. You would n't have the heart to keep him from us. You see, sir, Nora has a look ov me, and Biddy has a look ov Mary; but he, my soul, little Paudieen has the mother's eye, an' my nose, an' little bits av both ov us all over. No, sir, no; we can bear hard fortune, starvation, and misery, but we can't bear to part with our children unless it be the will of Heaven to take them from us."

### TRUTH AND PROGRESS.

BY S. FLEMING.

We have been placed upon this earth, gifted with physical and intellectual organizations, whose legitimate employment is the acquisition of happiness, and the acquisition of happiness is necessarily inseperable from the investigation of Truth. The inherent excellence and dignity of our nature, and the manifestations of an untrammelled philosophy, forcibly teach, that our physical and intellectual capacities have been designed, and are beautifully befitted for the outworking, the accomplishment, the consummation of a high and proportionate purpose, and nature and philosophy alike demand their thorough and unrestricted application to every legitimate department of discussion.

The period is rapidly approaching, when the dogmas, speculations and idiosyncracies of Theorist, Economist or Theosophist, Liberalist, Radicalist or Conservative, it matters not how much sanctioned by authority or supported by age, must alike be discarded and dispised, if unaccommodated to the spirit of Truth and the developement of Progress: when dynasties, governments and constitutions, with their proud fleets and armies, and embattlements, must be cut down as by the stroke of the empyrean bolt, unless subordinated to the wants, interests, increasing intelligence, increasing responsibilities, and to the redemption and regeneration of Humanity.

"I hear the soul of Man around me waking,
Like a great sea its frozen fetters breaking,
And flinging up to heaven its sun-lit spray,
Tossing huge continents in scornful play,
And crushing them with din of grinding thunder,
That makes old Emptiness stare in wonder."

Men of Truth and Progress! ye who with firm hope look forward to the coming of a better time—who can claim kinship—and in kinship there is unity—with good and great—the huge and only heroes of the Iron Past—ye who have the intrepidity to avow your convictions of Duty and of Right, let no circumstance or consideration induce you to recede; though the world scoffs, it cannot scath you: though the clouds scowl and the storm beats angrily and fiercely: though fatigued and disheartened, shrink not from buffetting the opprobrium and contumely of the PRESENT, for the homage and veneration of the FUTURE.—*Pittsburg Telegraph.*

A WOMAN in Philadelphia lately applied to a magistrate for a warrant to arrest the devil. The officer declined for want of jurisdiction.

## THE MEXICAN WOMEN.

The following extract from a letter of George W. Hughes, captain of the Topographical Engineers, will interest some of our readers:

The women are rather under what we regard as the usual size, slight in figure, well formed and graceful; and while a few are beautiful, many of them while young are good looking and agreeable. Their hands and feet are small, with well turned ancles. They have generally white teeth, good mouths, magnificent black eyes, and glossy black hair, in the dressing of which they daily bestow much pains. They appear to be aimiable and kind hearted, and are said to make good wives and mothers. They are cleanly in their habits, for most of the towns and haciendas being situated upon running streams, they have every advantage of bathing, of which they avail themselves with much superfluous clothing. Their usual dress consists of thin slippers, without stockings, a cloth petticoat, usually red, and a chemise which exposes more of the person than is in most countries, considered to be consistent with dub regard for modesty; but this is the custom of the country, and I am not disposed to criticise it. With a rosary around the neck and golden ear-rings, and you have the female costume complete. When they go abroad, the *rebosa* is generally worn by all Mexican women, its quality depending on the condition of the wearer. To their ordinary domestic duties they add the weaving rebosas and blankets. The latter are worn by them as an outer covering, and is literally a "bed by night, a garment all the day." Many of them are of fine texture and of great beauty of figure and color. Their prices vary from $3 to 75, and even to $100. Many of the better class of females are well educated and accomplished ladies, who would grace the saloons of the most polished capitals.

The wealthyer class live in a style of great luxury and I have seldom partaken of more elegant and sumptuous entertainment than at their hospitable boards. The services of china are beautiful and rich, the courses follow each other in rapid succession, and the table groans with the profusion of meets, fruits, confectionary and wines piled upon it. A gentleman whose curiosity induced him to count the courses at a dinner, assured me that they exceeded twenty in number.


# THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

Every man should be guaranteed a permanent home on the earth, the choice of industrial pursuits, the power to limit, at will, the hours of labor, an equivalent for what he produces, the best opportunities for education, and freedom in everything.

D. H. JAQUES, EDITOR.

W. F. YOUNG, W. T. G. PEIRCE, } Regular Contributers.

LOWELL:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 15, 1847.


## WHERE ARE THEY?

"One more slinking from the contest,
One more weary of the toils!"

We are often asked, with reference to individuals known to have been formerly engaged, with apparent earnestness in the cause of Reform, "Where are they? We miss them from our ranks. We no longer hear their voices in the Council, or witness their prowess in the Field. Where are they? Have they gone over to the enemy?" Perhaps they have—perhaps they have not. It matters little. He that is not for us is against us. If these individuals have ceased to protest against the evils and abuses of the existing order of things, their silence is an implied admission that they favor them; and their influence is against, rather than in favor of, a removal of those evils, or a reform of those abuses. One cannot serve God and Mammon, at the same time. Many persons belonging to the class of which we have spoken, may say that their hearts are still with us; that they wish well to the good cause, and that they should rejoice at our success; and they may speak the truth, but at the same time they are doing us more harm than our open foes. Actions have more weight than words.

The number of those who have been counted in our ranks, but can be counted there no longer, is not small. Why have so many withdrawn before the battle is ended? From various causes, some of which we will proceed to name.

Those who have withdrawn from our ranks may be divided into three classes, in reference to the motives by which they were actuated.

1. Many united themselves with the friends of Progress from purely selfish motives. They hoped to make the cause of Reform subservient to their own personal agrandisement.—Failing to do this they had no longer any motive to remain with us. The only cause for regret in this case, is that they remained so long.

Let them pass!—A few short hours,
And our onward march shall leave them
To their own scorn.

2. Others entirely devoid of faith in positive principles, but dissatisfied with things as they are, sought refuge in our ranks from the ever-present demon of Unrest, which haunted them. But they brought with them their old habits of grumbling and fault-finding, and were restless and unsatisfied still. They wished to see the old house torn down at once, but had no materials out of which to construct a new one. So far from this they had not even a plan matured for the construction of one. What could we expect from this class? Plainly just the result we have seen. "Let *them* pass."

3. The third class is the largest. It is composed of men and women of strong impulses and high hopes, joined, in many cases, with the warmest sympathies and with great goodness of heart, but with little dawnright faith, and less power of endurance and perseverance. Persons of this class have from time to time, under more or less excitement, rallied around the standard of Progress, in great numbers, and we have suffered ourselves to be elated with the apparent success which has crowned our efforts. They have engaged in the work at first with the greatest enthusiasm. But this has not lasted long. They have been disappointed even more sadly than those of the other classes. When they first came out of the thick darkness of Conservatism, the "Paradise" to be "Regained," seemed, to their dazzled vision, but a "Sabbath day's journey" distant, and they deemed that the march to the "Beautiful city" would be but a triumphal progress. When they begin to realize that this is delusion; that rivers and mountains and deserts lie between them and

"The Mecca of their life-long dreams,"

and that legions of foes throng the highways and the passes of the hills, courage fails them and they turn back, or linger by the way-side. Or, if this is not enough to discourage them, there is more. They look around them and see those whose interests are at stake and who should be marching on, shoulder to shoulder, in perfect harmony, turning their arms against each other, lending themselves as tools to a designing Demagogueism, following most unworthy leaders to their own destruction, or lingering behind in beast-like contentment with their servile and degraded condition, and ready to say, in the tone of the fabled Lotus Eaters: "Let us alone." They find too that the cause of Reform is unpopular; that they must brave the sneers and scoffs of the world, if they adhere to it. More still; perchance friends grow cold towards them, and home is no longer home; and it mountains and rivers and forests and foes failed to daunt them, they cannot stand before this array of difficulties. They are weighed and found wanting. Well, we wish for no unwilling service, and we say to each as he or she turns back to go with us no more,

"Pass!—Time hide thee 'mong his spoils:
One more slinking from the contest,
One more weary of the toils!"

## PROTECTIVE UNION.—NO. VI.

But what is this "Protective Union?" What are its principles? How is it conducted? I will endeavor to answer these questions, as they will naturally arise. My object is not to find fault, altogether, (as some of my good friends, the grocers seem to think,) but to try and put my brother Workingmen on the 'track' where their condition will be at least toleable. The design of this institution, as understood by its founders, was not merely pecuniary gain, but something higher and nobler. The present *saving* may serve to open the eyes of some to other reforms, who would otherwise remain in the dark; for those who are engaged in any one reform are generally willing to 'lend an ear' to another. Just get a wedge entered, if it be no bigger than a pumpkin seed, and then lay on with the beetle of Humanity and their hearts will soon be open wide enough to admit *all true Reform.*

I do not know of any better way to explain the objects of the 'Union' than to give the following preamble to the constitution:

"Whereas there are many of our fellow workingmen, who have so small an equivalent returned them for their toil—although laboring excessively, to the deterioration of health as well as to the neglect of the intellect—that in very many cases, no surplus remains after the purchase of the necessaries of life; hence indigence, and in the event of sickness, not only destitution, but without that kindness and sympathetic attention to which their case lays claim,—Whereas many evils arise from the isolated way in which the laborer as a man of small means, purchases the necessaries of life; therefore, to unite the little fund of the producers, and purchase in season, as do the wealthy class, their fuel and groceries, would, it is obvious, secure to the brothers a larger share of their products than otherwise can be,—and, whereas, we most firmly believe it is the imperative duty we owe one another and ourselves, to give all the information in our power for the procurance of sure, steady and profitable employment, that we may have deeds of genuine sympathy, which not only manifest themselves in relieving the destitute, administering to the sick, but those which strike at the root of poverty. Therefore, to secure such desirable objects, we resolve ourselves into an association, and agree to be governed by the following Rules and Regulations."

Associations composing the "Workingmen's Protective Union" are termed "Divisions," and are numbered by the "Supreme Division" in the order of their admission and recognition. Any person is eligible to membership "who is of good moral character, and who is capable of earning a livelihood or has some visible means of support, and who does not use or vend intoxicating drinks as a beverage." Each person, on admission, pays a fee of three dollars which helps to make up the trading fund, and a loan of fifty cents to the Supreme Division to create a standing fund whereby they can trade advantageously. The last mentioned sum however is refunded to a member on his leaving his Division. There is likewise a monthly assessment of twenty-five cents. "The money received for admission fees, monthly assessments &c., is expended in the purchase of fuel, groceries, provisions, for sick benefits and such other purposes as the Division may direct. All the funds of the Division may be kept in active use in making purchases; while two fifths of the funds shall be liable at all times for the payment of sick benefits.

Besides the usual quota of Presidents, Secretaries, &c., we have a Board of Commerce, consisting of five persons, who have the management of the mercantile department. A Financial Committee of five whose duty it is to "audit the books of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer," and see that the other business is kept *straight.* A visiting committee of five whose duty is to visit the sick and minister to their wants.

The "Supreme Division" is composed of Delegates elected from the several Divisions of the "Union." "Each Division is entitled to one Delegate to every twenty-five constitutional members." "The S. D. has jurisdiction over all Divisions associated together, under the name of the W.M.P.U. so far as to ensure a strict conformity to the principles of the 'Union.'" "It has sole right and power of organizing new Divisions.—of receiving appeals in relation to, and deciding all constitutional questions, and redressing grievances arising between Divisions."

This is but a rough outline of some of the features of this institution, which will by and by work wonders in the mercantile world.

It has been said that the sick, infirm and those who are too poor to pay the admission fee, are debared the privilege of trading at the store. It is not so, as they can one and all by making their circumstances known have the RIGHT to trade on the same ter ns as the members.

"But how are the goods purchased and how sold? Your capital must be so very small that the articles purchased cannot come a great deal cheaper than at the grocers. And, then, again it must cost something for transportation, expenses of store, &c. Well thought of. I will explain the matter. In the first place our capital is small, but it is turned so often that the trade of Division No. 11 is not far from $1,000 per month; and that of Division No. 16 cannot be less than that amount. Both of these Divisions are located in this city, (Lowell.)

Perhaps the trade of one Division cannot effect much in point of cheapness, but when we take into consideration twenty or thirty doing their business through one agent (the Chairman of the Board of Trade of the Supreme Division) it will at once be seen that our goods must come as cheap, aye, cheaper than those of our grocers. A man that buys six or eight hogsheads of molasses each week, and other goods in proportion, as does our agent, will get them at a lower price than he who buys but one. I saw our agent (the Chairman of the Board of Trade) purchase Tea for twenty-five cents per pound, which they were selling at the same time to the grocers for twenty-seven and a half cents—quite a difference.

As to defraying the expenses of store, transportation, &c., I will say, we add six per cent, above cost, on all articles; which is sufficient to meet all incidental expenses.

I did intend to speak of some other things in connection with this subject, but on account of the length of this article must defer it until next week. P.

## GOETHE.

We cut the following from an old paper. We are told that the introductory remarks were written by Dr. F. Lloyd of Louisville, Ky. The translation of the Inscription to Faustus we think very good.

"Among the great men who have gone down to the tomb since the beginning of the present century, no one name would seem more certainly destined to live for ages than that of Goethe. During a life-time extended beyond the ordinary duration, he continued to delight and instruct his contemporaries; his name and fame have gradually spread over the whole civilized world, and the common consent of Christendom has exalted him to the same rank with Homer, Dante, and Shakspeare—the great creative minds which have appeared among men. The name of Goethe has long been a familiar sound to our ears, but his writings may be said to be comparatively unknown to us: except by a small section of New England scholars, the literature of Germany has not been cultivated in the United States, and the translations of the few works of his which have appeared are seldom to be met with.

To expect to present an adequate idea of the grandeur of Goethe's mind by quotations—however numerous or well chosen—would be as absurd as the conduct of the student in the old Greek jest, who carried about a brick as a sample of the house which he offered for sale. Yet the writings of the great German abound in precious gems, fitted to charm the fancy—to move the passions—to purify the heart.

In turning over the pages of an old magazine we have fallen upon the best translation which we have yet seen of the celebrated inscription to Faustus. The plan of this wonderful drama was sketched out while Goethe was a student, but the first part was not published until he had passed the meridian of life. The penning of this inscription recalls to the poet's mind the companions and friends of his youth, with whose voices and presence the conception of the drama is associated; visions of early days float around him at the moment, but he looks out beyond them, from the threshold of old age, into strange countenances and an altered world—the early friends for whose praise he had toiled, and the youthful days radiant with hope and joy, for ever passed away. All readers will admire the sweet mournful beauty which breathes through the following stanzas:

THE INSCRIPTION TO "FAUSTUS."

Again, fair images, ye flutter near,
As erst ye shone to cheer the mourner's eye,
And may I hope that ye will linger here?
Will my heart leap as in the days gone by?
Ye throng before my view, divinely clear,
Like sun-beams conquering a cloudy sky!
Beneath your lightning-glance my spirit burns,
Magic is breathing—youth and joy returns!

What forms rise beautiful of happy years?
What lovely shadows float before me fast?
Like an old song still ringling in the ears,
I hear the voice of loves and friendships past—
Renewed each sorrow and each joy appears
That marked life's changing labyrinthine waste;
The friends return, who past in youth away,
Cheated, alas! of half life's little day.

But ah! they cannot hear my closing song,
Those hearts, for whom my earliest lays were tried;
Departed is, alas! the friendly throng,
And dumb the echoing spirits that replied;
If some still live this stranger world among,
Fortune hath scattered them at distance wide.
To men unknown my griefs must I impart,
Whose very praise is sorrow to the heart!

Again it comes! a long unwonted feeling,
A wish for that calm solemn phantom-land;
My song is swelling now, now lowly stealing,
Like Æol's harp, by varying breezes fanned;
Tears follow tears, my weaknesses revealing,
And silent shudders show a heart unmanned,
—Dull forms of daily life before me flee,
The PAST—the PAST alone, seems true to me!

## N. P. ROGERS.

We were made glad, a few days ago by finding on our table a long looked for book—the Writings of N. P. Rogers. We loved Rogers while among us in the flesh, though personally unacquainted with him. We love him no less now that he has passed through that change which the world calls death. That pure and free and loving spirit knows nothing of death. Rogers still lives and labors among the Immortals, for the salvation of our poor sick humanity. God never withdraws good spirits from our earth. They are needed here, to aid in the great work of human redemption. The Race is a unity. It has many members but is *one body.* All must be saved or damned together. All good and free spirits, whether in the body or out of the body, are laboring to save all, and usher in the "Good time" in which God's will shall be done on earth as it is in heaven.

Rogers lives too in the pages before us. They bear the impress of his earnest thought. They repeat to us his eloquent and soul stirring words. They plead for truth and freedom and humanity and their plea will not be unheeded.

The work contains 380 pages and is "got up" in good style. It sells for $1.00. The likeness of Rogers which faces the title page is worth that price.

The Introduction is from the pen of John Pierpont, and is worthy of its place—which is saying much. Of the body of the work we need not speak. The writings of N. P. Rogers, need no commendation from us. They possess a charm that is irresistable, to every lover of truth and freedom. We advise all who can to get the book at once. Subscribers for it, in Lowell and vicinity will find their copies at the *Voice* office, where a few copies are for sale. Bela Marsh, No. 25 Cornhill, Boston, has it, as may be seen by his advertisement.

ORGANIZATION OF LABOR. I have just been reading a work upon the Orgabization of Labor—an excellent work and one which it would be well if your readers—every one of them would read. It might assist them in solving some very knotty questions which they, as labor reformers, as well as the world around, are trying with their might to answer. It is by Math Briancourt (Breanco). A Mr. Shaw is the translator of it from the French. It is a very fine work. It gives one a good deal of pleasure while he reads it. He almost thinks heaven has really come upon the earth, and that the prayer of the "Beautiful One" was already fulfilled. It certainly is a foretase of it,—that time, I mean when the Heaven Kingdom, as the Germans say, will be upon the Earth—that time, when this barren earth will be covered with blossoms—human flowers—like a young cherry tree in spring.

Really, one in reading this work is half inclined to be a little "Fourerish," especially that part of it which threatens to make "Industry *attractive.*" And if what is herein said be true, and who, when he reads it, can doubt? it certainly *can* be made a pleasure instead of a most unwelcome task as it is now.

The first and second parts are excellent beyond praise.

Really, I never read anything in my life more interesting—never, have I been happier than when reading the second part of this little book. It contains only about one hundred pages and costs the trifling sum of 25 cents. Who will not buy it?

It is or ought to be for sale at your office.

Come reader, go to the *Voice* office—or elsewhere, and purchase one of these books—read and learn what God has in store upon this earth for you and I and his wretched millions. M.

LOWELL PHRENO-PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY. This is the name of a society that has just been organized in this city for mutual instruction in Phrenology, Physiology and the Laws of Life and Health. Their meetings, which are held every Thursday evening, at No. 76 Central street, bid fair to be highly interesting and profitable. We advise such of our city readers as are interested in the studies pursued,—and *all* should be, to avail themselves, if possible, of the opportunity offered to improve themselves in a knowledge of them. It is proposed to have a library connected with the society.

ASSOCIATIONISTS OF LOWELL are requested to take notice that meetings will be held *every* Sunday evening, at No. 76, Central st, until further notice. A correspondence has been opened with affiliated Unions, and individual Associationists, in various parts of the country, and some very interesting letters will be read at these meetings. All persons interested in Social progress, whether believers in Association or not are cordially invited to be present. Liberty will be given to any who are so disposed, to ask questions or urge objections.—"Prove all things; hold fast that which is Good."

The following are the appropriate remarks of the Albany Freeholder in relation to the Governor's Proclamation restoring the Anti-renters to citizenship:

The Governor has finally performed a long deferred act of justice. He has restored Moses Earl, John Van Steenberg, Edward O'Connor, and Smith A. Boughton to citizenship.

Two hundred thousand hearts will beat in thankfulness at the announcement of this deed of justice and mercy.

W. M. P. U. The demand for the papers containing the articles on the Protective Union, has induced us to believe that a pamphlet work containing in a condensed form the information which the People want on the subject is much needed at the present time, and we propose soon to publish such a work if sufficient encouragement is given to warrant the undertaking. More on the subject next week.

PROTECTIVE UNION. Divisions have lately been formed in Salem, Lynn, Andover, and Sandwich Mass., and at Winoski Falls Vt. We understand measures are being taken to organize one in Concord N. H. That is right; keep the ball in motion. By and by the people will be wise enough to take the matter of exchanges into their owu hands, throughout the country.

THE HERALD OF TRUTH. The Oct number of this monthly is on our table. The Herald is one of the best periodicals of the age. We do not it is true see the beauty or value of some of its articles. They may nevertheless possess both. It is published in Cincinnati Ohio, and edited by L. A. Hine.

CHRISTIAN REFORMER. We have received the first number of a small, neatly printed paper with the above title. It is devoted to Theological and Physiological Reform, and the upbuilding of Christianity. This number contains several very good articles. We wish it all success. C. Stearns Editor and proprietor, Boston Mass.

THE VOICE. Are the friends of the Voice, aware how much they have it in their power to assist it, by a trifling exertion? We *need* five or six hundred additional Subscribers very much. A little extra exertion on the part of our present subscribers would give us this number. Shall we have them?

LECTURES. If our friends in various parts of the country desire Lectures on Labor Reform, Protective Union and kindred subjects, some one from Boston or Lowell, will be happy to visit them and speak on those subjects. Further information may be had by addressing the Editor, Lowell, Mass.

GIFTS. Emerson says:—The only gift is a portion of thyself. Thou must bleed for me. Therefore the poet brings his poem; the shepard his lamb; the farmer his corn; the miner his gem; the sailor coral and shells; the painter his pictures; the girl a handkerchief of her own sewing.

LIBERTY NOMINATIONS. The Liberty Convention, at Concord, last week nominated the following gentlemen as candidates for the State Senate, for Middlesex county: Otis Pettee, of Newton: David Goodale, of Marlboro'; Jas T. Woodbury, of Acton; Jonas Patch, of Ashby; Charles Forster, of Somerville; Geo. Minot, of Reading.

AGENTS. We want good agents to visit every town and village in New England, to get subscribers for the *Voice*. First rate encouragement will be given. Shall we not have them? Call at the office and learn our terms, &c

CORRECTION. That poem a "Life" published in our last, was wrongly attributed to T. B. Thayer. It appeared originally in the *Dial*. We do not know the author's name.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

Freedom of thought and of expression, and individual responsibility for both.

### LOWELL WATER-CURE HOUSE.

Last week I promised to say something of this Establishment which promise I will now redeem.

It is situated in Dracut, about fifteen minutes walk from Lowell Post Office, upon an elevation commanding a view of the city of Lowell—which looks very fine—especially in the evening when the factories are lighted up, if you will not let any of those ugly thoughts disturb your mind which such a scene is apt to beget in some minds. But if you do not like to look up on cities with all their woe and wretcedhness, want and suffering, upon factory walls with the sad history they tell of the laborers within—voluntary(?) prisoners brought there by necessity—a power stronger than the irons of the Pirate slave ship or the rude whip of the southern master—you may look above and beyond its smokey limits into the "city of our God," which, so far as earth is concerned, is not just what it *is* to be—but which is, after all, away in advance of the "cities of our" *men*. The building is the one formerly occupied as the boarding-house of "Dracut Academy," which, by a happy mistake, a fortunate misfortune will paove a greater blessing to the weary ones of earth than its founders ever dreamed of, Doubtless the "Builder who builds while the work-*men* lay the tyles" designed this as a Water-Cure asylum, for its internal as well as external arrangements are such as the most judicious would have made, with a view to its present character. But with the additions which have been made by its present proprietor under the direction of one who has visited the different Water-Cure institutions in the United States, or at least the more important ones, this Establishment is unquestionably the best one of its kind in this country. For it is an *improvement—designedly so*, upon all the others. Their defects in this have been remedied,—their wants in this provided for. And when it is said of *this* "House," the arrangements for warming it are such as to make it as comfortable and pleasant in the winter to the patient as is necessary, it can be said *in truth*, which is *not* true of some others of greater pretension. The principle bathrooms are on the second story—on which story the rooms per week, including board, are $7,00—which it will de seen will accommodate those persons who cannot well go up or down stairs. The *attic* rooms are six dollars per week which will aacommodate another class of persons with either less funds, or disease in the locomotive part of them, while the rooms on the first floor rent for $10,00 per week and are beautifully carpeted, cushioned and sofa'd, to fit the wants and satisfy the tastes of yet another class, who have more of that "friend in need" than either of the others, or are more willing to part with him than the others. So it will be seen *all* may be suited—the rich as well as the poor. The baths are supplied with the very best water which Dracut can produce—water, which if the the city of Lowell could drink, would send at least one half of its allopathic life-takers—sometimes called Doctors—out upon the world homeless and destitute, or else into better business—for, it can't be expected that they could find any other place, all being full, unless some few, more benevolent than the rest, should take it into their heads to follow their patients and thus make room for others. But Doctors are few who will run the rash risk of taking their own medicine. I never heard of but one so verdant, and he immediately "steped out" of his profession. The Water Doctors are of course exceptions to this, they always take their own medicine.

Every thing at this "House" is done up in good order, I mean systematically, and you pass your days away without hardly knowing they are gone. You are "packed" in the morning, if it is best you should be, which, when you have got warm enough is followed by one of the several baths, by which time the breakfast bell rings and calls you down to a meal of cracked wheat and milk, fit food for the gods, or what else you may choose, though after you have been there a while you will choose nothing else, after which you are invited into the gentleman's parlor, where another feast is served up for you, a feast of the soul, after the approved way, but as I have not much of a taste that way, only when the soul *will* feast, I will say only this, to this feast all are *invited* none *commanded*. Then follows the exercise of the patients, then the "sits" bath at 10 A. M., then at 1 o'clock the dinner bell rings again, *always* a wellcome sound to Water-Cure patients, at 4 P. M. another general "sits" bath, when at six comes supper followed by "foot baths," chit chat" and pleasant dreams. Thus the time is divided. I have said not a word about the Physician but will next week together with the experience of HYDRO.

### WHO ARE REAL PRODUCERS?

In considering the question, who are the mainstay and support of our country we must ascertain, if possible, *who are the real producers* of the necessaries and comforts of life; for those and those *only*, are the *supporters* of any country.

And what are the first and most important amongst the necessaries of life? Why, food, shelter and raiment, because those must be supplied before any advancement,—either intellectual or moral, political or religious, can be made; consequently the persons who produce those indispensables, are the *supporters*, and of all other classes the most important in our country.

Who, then, are the *real producers?* Is the man who buys to sell again, a producer? Is the man who is seeking every opportunity to take advantage of the necessity or ignorance of his neighbor a producer? Is the man who sells tape, thimbles and sugar-plums, a producer? Is the man who sells his fellow man, a producer? Is the man who sells *rum*, a producer? Ay! *he* is a producer with a vengeance. Is the lady who thumbs the piano, a producer? She is, but not altogether of sweet sounds. Is the man who makes "long prayers" and *foolish* sermons a producer? Is the man who goes into, what are *called*, our courts of justice, to make long pleas and 'play upon words,' a producer? Is the man who is growing rich upon the hard earnings of his fellowman, a producer? Is the man who owns large ships, a producer? In short, is any man a producer, who is not an Agriculturist, Mechanic, or manufacturer? Perhaps you will say it is easier asking, than answering questions, and I shall argee with you; and if *I* cannot answer the above questions, you must not take it for granted that they cannot be answered.

I will, however, at some future time, attempt an answer, and if I fail to give a satisfactory one, it will not be the first time in human affairs that a failure has taken place.

I have long thought of the condition of the producing classes, both in Europe and America, and have felt, and do still feel a strong desire for their improvement and elevation, knowing that their happiness will increase just in proportion to their advancement in moral excellence. In Europe there are but poor prospects for ameliorating the condition of the working classes under their present abominable system of government. In our country, we have the matter in our own hands, and if we only make a just use of the means we have in our own power, we shall accomplish much for the good of mankind, and whatever is done must be done by the working people of New England, and in the first place we must do *something* to check this insatiable spirit of *avarice* that is making slaves of so many of our citizens, even on the soil of "good Old Massachusetts," the "land of the free, and the home of the brave." This diabolical spirit requires as strong a rein here, as it does south of "Mason and Dixon's line."—Now, then, another question comes up, how shall this *spirit* of avarice, so infamous, so degrading, so wicked, and so full of all evil, be kept within the bounds of reason and common sense? This question must be 'laid on the table,' until a more favorable opportunity offers for its consideration, when that will be is amongst those uncertain events, for subjects multiply in more than geometrical progression, and words follow words, and thoughts on thoughts arise. Believing it wrong to trespass *too long* and too often upon your own good nature, and that of your readers, I will put a stopper on here. G. R.

Boston, Mass.

### W. M. P. U.

We will send the *Voice* to Divisions of the Working Men's Protective Union, on the following terms:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Five copies, per annum, | | $5,00. |
| Ten " " | " | 9,00. |
| Twenty " " | " | 18,00. |

Friends, let us hear from you.

### AGENTS WANTED.

Several trustworthy and efficient Agents are wanted to get subscribers for the Voice. Apply at 76, Central street.


### LADIES

You can buy Parasols, Parasoletts, and Sun Shades, one third cheaper of N. PACKARD, 90 Merimack St., than you can at any establishment in the city.—Also, Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags, very cheap.

### Boarders Wanted.

TWO Gentleman boarders can be accommodated with board in a small family on Bartlett street. Inquire at this office. oct15 tf.


## REFORM DIRECTORY.

Notices of Meetings of W. M. P. U., I. R. A., U. of A., I. O. of R., &c., &c.

### W. M. P. U.

☞ The WORKING MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, Division No. 1, meets at No. 5 Boylston Hall, Boston, every Wednesday evening for business, and Monday evening for discussion, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES C. JONES, Sec'y.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 9, holds its meetings on Monday evenings, at No. 3, Boylston Hall, Boston.

All Divisions will be accommodated with goods on the same terms as those of the 9th—store open from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH CAREW, Sec'y.

The Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 6, (Manchester, N. H.,) holds its meetings in Merrimac Hall, Elm street, every Wednesday evening. Store under Methodist Church, on Elm st.

S. D. CLARK, Sec'y.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 11 (Lowell) holds its meetings at Humanity Hall, Market street, over Protective Union Store, every Saturday evening.

A. BEDLOW, Sec.

The Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 4, Lynn, meet on Tuesday and Friday evenings, on Union st., opposite the 1st Universalist Church.

### U. OF A.

THE BOSTON UNION OF ASSOCIATIONISTS meet every Wednesday evening at their Rooms on Channing street, two doors from Dr. Gannet's Church. All persons interested in Social Reform are invited to attend.

THE LOWELL UNION OF ASSOCIATIONISTS holds its regular monthly meetings the first Sunday evening in each month, at 7 o'clock, in the reading room, No. 76 Central street. A punctual attendance is requested.

MARY EMERSON, Sec'y.

### TEN HOUR SYSTEM.

The friends of Labor Reform, are notified that their meetings are holden at 76 Central St., every Wednesnay Evening—it is desirable thot every friend of human progress shoud be present.

☞ The FEMALE INDUSTRIAL REFORM AND MUTUAL AID SOCIETY of Lowell, meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at the Reading Room, 76 Central street. All Ladies friendly to the mental, moral and physical improvement of their sex, are respectfully invited to smile upon our humble efforts, by their presence.

H. J. STONE, Sec'y.

### I. O. OF R.

Equality Tent, No 7, I. O. of R. meets every Monday ev'ng at 8 o'clock, at Rechabite Hall, 76 Central st. Pawtucket Tent, No 8, I. O. of R., meets at the above Hall every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

### U. D. OF R.

Lady Washington Tent, No 10, U. D. of R., meets at the above hall every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

### S. OF T.

Lowell Division, No 34, Sons of Temperance, meets at Rechabite Hall, 76 Central street, every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

### D. OF T.

Harmony Division No 9, Daughters of Temperance, meet every Thursday evening at Rechabite Hall, 76 Central street, at 1-4 before 8 o'clock.


## New Books.

A Collection of the Writings of Nathaniel P. Rogers. Price $1,00

Facts for the People, showing the relations of the United States to Slavery, embracing a History of the Mexican War, its origin and objects. Compiled from official and other authentic documents, by Loring Moody, Price 20 cents.

The Church as it is; or the Forlorn Hope of Slavery, by Parker Pillsbury. Second Edition, revised and improved, 15 cents.

Unconstitutionality of Slavery, Part 1st and 2d, by Lysander Spooner, 50 cents.

Historical and Critical Lectures on the Bible, by John Prince, Pastor of 2d Universalist Church in Danvers, $1,00.

Wature Cure Manual, by Joel Shew, M. D. 50 cents.

For sale by BELA MARSH,

Oct8. 3mos NO. 25 CORNHILL, Boston.

## Removed To 25 Rowe Street.

OPPOSITE ESSEX STREET CHURCH.

DR. S. C. HEWETT is attending, as usual, to multitudes of patients and he feels grateful to them and to the public for continued patronage.

To those who have never been Dr. Hewett's patients, and have not therefore, experienced his kind and generous treatment, he will say, that no man was ever slandered professionally as Dr. H. is. unless he had acquired great fame and profit through his unrivalled success: and thereby reduced the amount of dollars and cents, formerly received by his slanderers, which excites their and their friends' jealousy. Dr. Hewett practises in diseased and deformed Spines, Rheumatism, Paralytic Affections, Scrofula, White, Swellings, and all diseases of the joints and muscles, and Bone setting. N. B Dr. Hewett will visit patients at their residences, in Boston and its vicinity.

Hours for consultation, from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M. Consultations gratis. Dr. H's charges never exceed one dollar per visit, when settled voluntarily. All in low circusiances, liberally considered. All letters must be post paid. Dr. H. has a pamphlet containing certificates of over 1000 of his important cures.

aug8

## Removal.

*L. GIRARDIN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON*, FORMERLY OF PARIS,

STILL continues to practice with as much success and even more than ever. Those wishing a speedy Cure, without extravagant Charges, will find it to their advantage to call at his Office,

*244 Washington street, Boston.*

Dr. L. G. has for the last ten years, paid particular attention to the treatment of the following Diseases, viz: Pulmonary Consumption, Lameness, Spine and Hip Complaint, Scrofula, Fever Sores, Sore Legs, White Swelling, Cancer, Dropsey, Asthma, Diseases of the Skin, Chronic Diseasas, and all kinds of deformity treated by him without the use of the knife or mineral medicines. Charges moderate. In all cases communications must be Post Paid.

N B. Dr L. G. has no connection with any other office, and his medicines can only be obtained as above.

aug 8

## To the Ladies.

MRS. GIRARDIN, French Female Physician, respectfully informs the Ladies that she has removed to No. 244 Washington street, up stairs, where she continues to attend to Ladies in all kinds of diseases peculiar to females, but particularly Humors, Scrofula. Hip and Spinal diseases, Neuralgia, Dropsey, Cancers, and Ulcers. Mrs G. is very successful in Children's complaints. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

aug8

## To the Unfortunate.

AS one who is well acquainted with the professional skill and practice of Dr. F. MORRILL, I would say that it is exceedingly surprising to witness the extent of practice he now enjoys, and it is equally surprising to observe the manner in which his practice increases, which is ample evidence of his past, as well as present success. His long and diligent attention to the study and treatment of certain classes of disease, has elevated him, as a medical practitioner, to a rank second to none in the country. To this very many influential and *gladened* patients, in all parts of the Union, would hapily respond.

As one who feels a deep sympathy for those who have unfortunately incurred any of those dreadful and alarming diseases which are so prevalent in our country, I would sincerely advise you, instead of going to *Boston* and other places, among an alarming host of *knavish empirics*, who eagerly and unfeelingly draw your money from you, without giving you any relief, to make seasonable application to Dr M., who will qualifie ly warrant you a cure, by the *safest* remedies, and for a moderate compensation. His extensive business has made it necessary for him to open another office in this city, which is most admirably situated to accomodate sensitive patients, where they can consult the Doctor, and the strictest secrecy be observed. ☞ See his late advertisement in the different papers.

September 21, 1847. tf

## JONA. LADD,

*Attorney and Counsellor at Law,*

Commissioner for the State of Vermont.

Office,—Spaulding's Building, (next North of the American House, Central street, Lowell, Ms.

## QUINCY HOUSE,

BY ELI WHEELOCK,

KEPT ON STRICTLY TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

*No. 1 Brattle Square, opposite Brattle Street Church,*

BOSTON, MASS.

## THE STOVE.

PERSONS in want of the best, most economical and the most beautiful Patent

*AIR-TIGHT COOK STOVE*

ever made will do well to call and examine one JUST INTRODUCED, which for neatness, economy and convenience far surpasses anything now in the market.

I also continue to Manufacture and sell the HATHAWAY STOVE, which notwithstanding the united efforts of all the dealers in town to check its sale, continues to be sold in great numbers and invariably gives perfect satisfaction. Also, constantly on hand the most extensive assortment of other COOK, PARLOR, AND OFFICE STOVES, TIN, BRITANIA, JAPAN, AND ENAMELED WARE there can be found in this City or elsewhere. Call and see for yourselves.

H. T. BUTLER,

aug8 46 Central and 4 Prescott streets.

NEW ENGLAND

## Truss Manufactory,

*Boston, Massachusetts.*

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER continues to manufacture all the various approved TRUSSES, at his old stand, No 305 Washington St., opposite No. 264, entrance in Temple Avenue. Also, Abdominal Supporters. for Prolapsus Uteri. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Brack Boards, Steeled shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hours notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases.

Convex Spiral Trusses; Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach; Trusses of Galvanized Metal that will not Rust, having wooden and copper pads; Read's Spiral Truss; Rondell's do; Salmon's ball and socket; Sherman's patent; French do.; Bateman's do, double and single; Stone's Trusses; also trusses for children, of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marsh's Truss, Dr. Hull's Truss, and Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shaker's Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing. All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience, in the business

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

TESTIMONIALS.

The undersigned take great pleasure in recommending to the favorable consideration of those who are unhappily afflicted with Hernia, Mr. James Frederick Foster as a skilful and competent person in the manufacture and fitting of Trusses. We have employed him, (some of us for over twenty years,) and therefore speak from a personal knowledge of his abilities. His early advantages, his long experience in the business, and the large number of individuals whom he has relieved in every variety of cases, render him, in our opinion, equal, if not superior, to any manufacturer of the article. His father, Dea. Gideon Foster of Charlestown, was master of the poor-house in that town, for upwards of twenty years, during which period Mr. Foster availed himself of the opportunity, and made application of his Trusses to a great variety of cases, with great success, some of which were of a very complicated andidistressing character.

It is well known to all who have occasion to wear Trusses, that their great excellence consists in the adaptation to the body, at the same time relieving the patient. Any ordinary mechanic may make a truss, but none but a skillful practioner can apply it in such a manner as effectually to relieve and oftentimes radically cure the complaint.

Our experience has convinced us that Mr. Foster has thoroughly attained this knowledge. The certificates of Dr. J. C. Warren and other eminent surgeons, which he has shown us, fully sustain the opinion we here express.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| David Dodge, | aged 75 | Sam. Payson, | aged 75 |
| Newhall Martin, | " 78 | Sam. Etheridge, | " 53 |
| James R. Turner, | " 40 | Arnold Southwick, | " 48 |
| Jona Lock, | " 66 | Uriah Tufts, | " 75 |

Charlestown, March, 1847. July16—1


## Books for sale at the Voice Office.

*LABOR AND SOCIAL REFORM.*

POPULAR View of the Doctrines of Chs. Fourier—by Park Godwin. Price 25 cts.

Organization of Labor and Association, by Math. Briancourt. Translated from the French by Francis George Shaw—25 cts.

*Almanach Phalansterien pour* 1847—15.

A Plain Lecture on Association—3 cts.

An Address to the Labor Reform League, by a member—12 cts.

Social Reform—15 cts.

Poverty—its Legal Cure by Spooner—25 cts.

*PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, &c.*

Physiology, Animal and Mental, by Fowler—50 cts.

Physiology, by Mrs L. N. Fowler—25 cts.

Hereditary Descent, by O. S. Fowler—50 cts.

Phrenological Almanac for 1848—6 cts.

Matrimony, by O. S. Fowler—25 cts.

Temperance, by O. S. Fowler—6 cts.

Tight Lacing, by O. S. Fowler—6 cts.

Becklard's Physiologist—25 cts.

Facts for Young Men and Women—12 cts.

Right Use of Physicians, by Dr Alcott—12 cts.

City and Country—6 cts.

Lectures on the Science of Human Life, by Sylvester Graham—$3.

Teacher of Health, by Dr Alcott—$1.

Vegetable Diet, by the same—75 cts.

Use of Tobacco, by the same—12 cts.

Book of Health for the Million, by La Roy Sunderland—25 cts.

Neuropathy, by Frederick Hollick, MD—25 cts.

*WATER CURE.*

Water Cure Manual, by Joel Shaw—50 cts.

Facts in Hydropathy, by the same—12 cts.

*ANTI-SLAVERY.*

Facts for the People, by Loring Moody—20 cts.

Unconstitutionality of Slavery, by L. Spooner—25 cts.

Narrative of Wm W. Brown, a fugitive—25 cts.

Liberty Minstrel—50 cts.

*MISCELLANEOUS.*

The Non-resistant, by Adin Ballou—37 cts.

The Death Penalty, by Chas. C. Burleigh—25 cts.

Dodd's Mesmerism, 25 cts.

Gerritt Smith on Sectarianism, 12 cts.

Business Man's Assistant, 25 cts.

A Kiss for a Blow, by Henry C. Wright, 37 cts.

Parker's Sermon on Immortality, 12 cts.

Do. do. on Merchants, 12 cts.

Do. do. on Dangerous Classes, 12 cts.

A Derby Lecture, by Rev. W. H. Furness, 6 cts.

Lectures on the Bible, by Rev. J. Prince, $1.

Women, their Condition, Influence and Rights, 25 cts.

Philosophy of Evil, 37 cts. aug28


## The Daily and Weekly Chronotype.

EDITED BY ELIZUR WRIGHT.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE, POTTER & WRIGHT, 15 STATE STREET, BOSTON

TERMS—DAILY, ONE CENT, each number. For any sum forwarded to the publisher free of expense, they will send the paper at that rate till the money is exhausted.

WEEKLY.—Two dollars a year in advance, or for any shorter time at the same rate. For five dollars, three copies will be sent for one year.

This publication is made in the finest style of newspaper typograpey. It is independent of all sects, parties, and cliques, expressing freely the views of its editor and of such correspondents as he thinks proper to admit, on all subjects of human interest.

It advocates equality of human rights, and the abolition of slavery, thorough land reform, cheap postage, abstinence from intoxicating drinks, exemption of temperance men from taxes to repair the damages of drinking, a reform in writing and spelling the English language, the abolition of capital punishment, universal and kindly toleration in religion, life and health insurance, water cure, working men's protective unions, and all other practical forms of association for mutual aid—and generally, Progress.

It also gives the news from all parts of the country in the most condensed and intelligible style.

ITS EXCHANGE LIST is already very large—so large that it will be increased only on condition that the paper requesting the exchange will keep the above Prospectus standing in its columns.

Any country paper which will keep the above in its columns, and furnish us with the most important news of its vicinity, by slip or otherwise, in advance of its regular publication, shall be supplied with the Daily Chronotype, in exchange for its weekly, and have our best thanks and due credit to boot. THE PUBLISHERS.

Boston, Sept. 1, 1847.

## Boot, Shoe and Clothing Warehouse,

*No. 2 Jackson street, Jennis Block.*

WILLARD RUSSELL & WILLIAM HAYWARD,

Dealers in

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Clothing of all descriptions. Also, Umbrellas, Parasolettes and Parasols.

Lawrence, Sept. 10, 1847.

### VALUABLE BOOKS.

FOR SALE BY BELA MARSH,

*No. 25, Cornhill, Boston.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Facts for the People, showing the relation of the United States to Slavery &c., by Loring Moody. | 20 |
| The Unconstitutionality of Slavery, by L. Spooner, | 25 |
| Poverty, its illegal causes and legal cure, by Lysander Spooner, | 25 |
| Marriage, its history, ceremonies and philosophy, by L. N. Fowler, | 37½ |
| Physiology for Schools and Families, by Mrs. L. N. Fowler, | 25 |
| Phrenology for Schools and Families, by Mrs. L. N. Fowler, | 50 |
| Phrenology, proved, illustrated and applied by O. S. Fowler. | $1,00 |
| Physiology, Animal and Mental, by O. S. Fowler, | 50 |
| Hereditary Descent, by O. S. Fowler, | 50 |
| Love and Parentage, by O. S. Fowler, | 25 |
| Fascination, or the Philosophy of Charming, | 40 |
| Woman, her Education and Influence, by Mrs. H. Reid, | 40 |
| Philosophy of Mesmerism, by J. B. Dods, | 12 |
| Fowler's Phrenological Almanac, per Doz. | 50 |
| Fowler's Phrenological Journal, per annum. | $100 |
| Dr. Eugene Becklard's Physiological Mysteries and Revelations, | 25 |
| The Bustle, a Philosophical and Moral Poem, | 25 |
| Facts for Young Men on the subject of Masturbation, | 12½ |
| Facts for Young Women, on the same, | 12½ |
| Water Cure Manual, by Joel Shew, M. D., | 50 |
| Christian Non-resistance, Illustrated and Defended, by A. Ballou, | 38 |
| Discourse of Religion, by Theodore Parker, | $1,25 |
| Parker's Sermons of the dangerous Classes, Merchants, &c., each. | 12 |
| The Church, as it is, by P. Pillsbury, | 15 |
| Lectures on the Bible, by J. Prince, | $1.00 |
| Dr. Alcott's Young Wife, Husband, Mother, and Housekeeper, each, | 75 |

July 24. tf.

## MILIKEN'S

EATING AND LODGING HOUSE,

*Rear of 1851-2 Washington Street, Boston.*

HEAD OF NORFOLK AVENUE.

(ENTRANCE TO LADIES' ROOMS NO. 16 PROVINCE HOUSE COURT.

MILIKEN, having established himself in his new and commodious quarters, respectfully returns his grateful thanks to his friends and the temperance community generally, for the liberal patronage which hitherto has been extended to him, and is, as ever, *ready to accommodate*, to the fullest satisfaction and at his usual moderate prices.

HIS BILL OF FARE embraces the first in the market, and will still demand that attention at his eyes and hands which has rendered his establishment one of the *most popular places of resort in the "City of three Hills."*

DESSERTS of every variety which the market and season affords and served up under his own immediate direction, and in a manner that cannot fail to please.

☞ Open on Sundays at meal times. ☜

July 16—1.

### BOND'S LONDON MARKING INK.

THE celebrity which this Ink has acquired, both in this Country and throughout Great Britain, is sufficient proof of its superior merit. One important advantage which it possesses over many other permanent Inks is, it can be used like common writing ink, without the inconvenience of previously preparing the cloth for marking. For sale, wholesale or retail, by STEPHEN S. THAYER, Apothecary, No. 1 Revere House, Bowdoin Square, Boston.

☞ Price 37 1-2 cents per bottle.

July 16—1

BURT & WATERMAN,

## Tremont Temperance House,

110 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

*Transient Board $1,25 per day.*

MILES C. BURT. H. WATERMAN, JR.

FOR THE

## KENNEBEC & PENOBSCOT,

*VIA BOSTON & MAINE RAIL ROAD.*

TRAINS leave Lowell every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7, A. M. for PORTLAND, there connecting with the favorite Steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. D. Blanchard, for Bath, Gardiner, and Hallowell.

Fare from Lowell to Hallowell, $2,30.

" " " Bath, $1,80.

Trains leave Lowell every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 2½, P. M., for Portland, there connecting with the new and elegant Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. T. P. Jewett for Bangor and intermediate landings.

Fare from Lowell to Bangor, $3,30.

" " " Belfast, $2,80

" " " Thomaston, $2,30.

CHAS. MINOT,

Superintendant Boston & Maine Railroad.

J. S. DUNLAP, Agent, at the Depot.

May 7 6m.

MEDICATED

## Vapor Bath Establishment,

*No. 12 Franklin Street, Boston.*

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF DR. M. M. MILES.

THIS is the oldest institution of the kind in New England, and the success attending the treatment of various diseases, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of the superintendent, and its popularity is increasing every day. It has recently been refitted, in a neat and convenient style. Patients can be furnished with medical treatment, board and good nurses, at reasonable prices.

Ladies who may wish to enjoy the luxury of these celebrated baths, or who may require medical aid, will be waited upon by female attendants, who have been constantly engaged in the business for a series of years. Their department is entirely separated from the gentlemen's.

The Medicated Vapor Baths are among the most efficacious agents ever invented, for removing every kind of disease; and in connection with other appropriate medicines, and medical treatment, they will effect a permanent cure in all cases within the reach of human skill, and have proved a remedy in hundreds of cases, when every thing else has failed.

These Baths do not resemble the system of steaming practiced by Samuel Thomson and his followers.

They are highly recommended by some of the best physicians in this country and in Europe. Persons can take them under the advice of their own Physicians, and rely upon their directions being strictly followed.

Reference can be given to some of the most eminent Physicians in the city; also to many other highly repectable individuals.

The following kinds of baths are administered every day in the week, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning till 9 in the evening.

Whitlaw's Medicated Vapor Baths.

Iodine Vapor Baths.

Sulphur Fume Baths.

Plain Vapor Baths, and Shower Baths

Portable Vapor Baths constantly on hand, and for sale.

Dr. Miles can be consulted at this institution every day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M.

July 16—1

## Fountain House.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,

*(Formerly kept by A. W. Rockwood, Esq.)*

CORNER OF BEACH STREET AND HARRISON AVENUE,

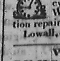
and is prepared to receive Permanent and Transient Boarders. The location is one of the most pleasant and convenient in the City; it is in the immediate vicinity of the Boston and Worcester, and Western Railroad Depots, and but a short distance from the Boston and Providence and Old Colony Depots.

About twenty rooms have recently been added to the house, and newly furnished, and the whole thoroughly repaired. The construction of the house is such, and his acquaintance with the markets so extensive, that he is enabled to accommodate Boarders at unusually low prices, and every effort will be made to render it a neat, quiet and desirable resting place for the traveller.

aug 16 H. HAMLIN.

G. E. CHEEVER,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER.



A splendid assortment of rich Jewelry and Fancy Goods very cheap at 112 Merrimack street. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of every description repaired in the best manner and warranted.

Lowell, Jan. 1847.

WALTER BURNHAM, M. D.

*PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON*

OFFICE—122 Merrimack, opposite Kirk street,

9t Lowell, Mass.

AMBROSE LAWRENCE,

DENTIST.

OFFICE, [established Oct. 1, 1839] No. 27 Merrimack st. second door east of the Museum—Lowell.

## POETRY FOR THE PEOPLE.

Still for the PEOPLE—still for Man and Freedom,
Boldly his Titan words the Bard must speak.
DUGANNE.

### THE GOLDEN AGE.

BY EDWARD YOUL.

The Golden Age is not behind,
But in the forward, future mind;
Ever onward lies a road
Better than has yet been trod.

Swords shall rust in scabbards ere
Golden Age be truly here;
Neither twisted hemp, nor knife,
Shall be aimed at human life.

No man shall his dogma vaunt;
None shall be intolerant;
None shall scorn me for my faith;
None shall test with Shibboleth.

I may be papistical—
I may be heretical—
I may own what creed I list—
Be methodist or pantheist.

Though I worship every saint,
Not a man shall urge complaint;
No man shall my peace assail,
Though I doubt his miracle.

Patience,—we are journeying on;
Golden Age will come anon;—
Evils, that disgrace to-day,
One by one will drop away.

## RECORDS OF SOCIAL PROGRESS.

'Onward!' is the Present's motto, to a larger, higher Life,
Onward!' tho' the march be weary, tho' unceasing be the strife.

### LAND REFORM.

The system of land tenure which now prevails in the civilized world, if it is not worse than no tenure at all, is certainly the worst system the world ever saw. It is worse than the Jewish system, or the Peruvian. It is, in fact, the greatest obstacle to human progress. It is the foundation of that frightful inequality of fortune which makes lazy drones of one portion of society, and heartless slaves of another.

The only reason which can be given for the appropriation of land at all, is, that without it the soil would not be cultivated, and the fruits would not be allowed to come to perfection. If men only lived in a combined order, consulting each other's interests, there would be no force in this reason. The land would then belong to the mass, each particular district to those cultivating it, and no more to them than they could cultivate. But while men live in isolated households, it is not reasonable that a man should own more land than he can cultivate, that he should speculate in land and monopolize it. It does not and cannot come under the category of other property, such as grain, cloth, metals, the product of industry. Every man has a peculiar right to the products of his own industry, exercised upon the natural elements, a right which cannot extend to these elements themselves.—These elements, the air, the water, the soil, the rocks, and the mines, are given for the common benefit of all; and every man, in being born, receives from his Maker a title deed to a fair share of them. Hence the duty of government, if it has any duty, is to see that every man has what is really his. Our present system contrives to keep more than three-fourths of mankind from enjoying any right whatever to the common elements. They find themselves in a world where there is a plenty of soil to cultivate, mines to delve, and water power to be turned to account, and yet they have no right by the laws to touch anything. They are thrown into the labor market with their bare hands, to make the best bargain they can. Gracious Heavens! this is not fair play. The owners of land, or what will buy land, can make their own terms in *that* market. It is no question of starvation with them, for the spontaneous fruits of the earth will keep them alive, their children, horses, cows, sheep and dogs. But the poor landless individuals must work on *some* terms, or starve. So the natural multiplication of such brings them right down to the line of starvation—work as they will twelve hours a day—and ever and anon they plunge below that line.

Abolish land monopoly, and you abolish at one blow idleness and poverty—idleness, because land will no longer cultivate itself, so to speak, by the aid of landless men, neither can money any longer go into the labor market and command labor at its own price; every owner of land and money will have to *labor* himself—poverty, because every man will have the means of supporting himself and rearing a family, with a reasonable amount of labor. We do not say it would do this by an instantaneous action; that would be miraculous. But it will do it by a sure and effectual tendency. The abolition of the Land Monopoly as the parent of all other monopolies, the main cause of the inequal distribution of wealth, would lead to a total change in the relation of employer and employed, and give the latter his fair share in the products of their common labor.

But how shall the abolition of land monopoly be effected? How shall the soil be redeemed from the shambles of traffic?

It can only be done by the introduction of some principle which shall act prospectively. The repeal of all laws for the compulsory collection of debts, would tend powerfully to prevent the accumulation of landed estates by cunning traders. Limitation on future purchases, and an obligation to divide real estate in wills, would tend to diminish large landed estates. Above all, the division among the landless of all the public lands, at the expense of survey, for homesteads to actual cultivators, would be a death blow at the monopoly throughout the country. Without doing the slightest violence to "vested rights" a course of legislation might now be entered upon which would, in the course of a generation, make every virtuous poor man rich enough, and, what is scarcely a less blessing, compel every rich man to work enough with his own hands to save his precious soul from moral putrefaction. As to the vicious poor who would not work, at any rate, they would have died off.

That any man with a soul in him, any man fit for any decent heaven, terrestial celestial or theological, should not deeply sympathise with the land reform movement is a mystery to us. Do we think there will be John Jacob Astors, Van Rensselaers, or Dukes of Richmond in heaven? Do we think that great landed proprietors will loll on sofas there, while poor famished delvers are cultivating the narrow strips between the wall and the roadside? men keeping vast forests to look at, while others are freezing and eating potatoes half raw because they have not fuel to cook them! In short, will there be human swine in heaven? Every man who says no, ought to be a land reformer here.—*Chronotype.*

Correspondence of the Voice.

ANDOVER, Oct. 4th, 1847.

MR. EDITOR: I have been much interested in reading the articles of "P." on the W. M. P. U., they are first rate, and will be the means of doing much good.

I am informed that through their instrumentality some of the Workingmen of Frye Village, sent for Mr. Kaulback, chairman of the Board of Trade, of the S. D., to explain to them still farther the principles and objects of the Union. Since Mr. K's visit, they have organized a Division, hired a room to keep their goods; and will probably have it opened in a few days for the sale of groceries.

They say the cormorants that live by the present false system; are busy with predictions of failure, by insufficient profits, want of harmony &c. I hope that our friends, by judicious management and mutual concession—will give the *lie* to those predictions—which are certainly warranted, by their suffering so long the present pilfering system, that support those vain inflated coxcombs.

There is one real difficulty they have to contend with. They are mostly poor factory operatives, and are paid but once in three months. You will readily see this is a grat obstacle to the adoption of the cash system. I think all the hands ought to request their employers to pay them once a month. The good character those men receive from the community, leads me to believe tha: if respectfully asked, it would be granted. If they did refuse it, they would belie their *profession*, and to some extent there character, as friends of Liberty, Equality and Justice.

The signs of the times, are full of bright prospects for the laboring millions. The laborers of Europe are putting their shoulders to the wheel, and shall we, under our freer institutions be behind? No! Let us manifest a noble emulation, in the cause of Humanity. Let our actions convince the learned and the wealthy, that we no longer look to them, but *within* ourselves for help. Let our watchwords be UNITY and CO-OPERATION.

"Up then, in freedoms manly part,
From grey-beard old to fiery youth,
And on the People's naked heart
Scatter the burning coals of truth."

Up, brother Workingmen, let your voices be heard and your influence felt. Delay not, every passing event shows that the *hour has come* that we can Emancipate ourselves and set a ball in motion that will crush in its progress all the corrupt parts of our social system.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows, and miseries.
On such a full sea are we now afloat;
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures."

ARGUS.

EMIGRANTS FROM SWEDEN—COMMUNITY OF PROPERTY. For several days past, Dearborn street, between Lake and Randolph, has been the scene of unusual activity and bustle. The Sweedish emigrants, four hundred in number, whose arrival on the steamer Sultana we noticed a few days since, have been loading up their goods, of which they brought a large quantity, and preparing to leave for their new homes. We were much interested in their appearance from the time they first landed in our city, and have observed their movements with attention, and endeavored to make ourselves acquainted with their circumstances and destination. We find that they are from the northern part of Sweden, and are emigrating to Henry county in this State, to which place five hundred of their countrymen have preceded them by a year. In religion they more nearly approach the Lutheran denomination than any other, although, in regard to that church even, they may be called non-conformists. They reject all prescribed forms and ceremony in their worship and claim no guide but the Bible—no spiritual authority other than God's. The prominent and distinctive feature of their faith seems to be, the close union of the *Temporal* with the *Spiritual*. Their property is all held in common, although some are wealthy and others destitute—some having little or no money, and others from $8,000 to $10,000. The community, including the 500 already located on the domain, the 400 that are on the way between this city and their new home, and 200 more now in New York or on their way here, have purchased almost the whole of Henry county, which embraces some of the finest tracts of land in the West. They are manufacturers of and excellent quality of linen, said to be equal to the best Irish, and they have brought with them from Sweden a large quantity of flax seed, with which to experiment on Illinois soil.

We heartily bid these North men welcome, and a God speed in all their endeavors to realize the success and happiness they have anticipated. Beautiful to us is the strong faith which these people so evidently have in each other. We may not see clearly the practical superiority of the Community system, and we may be attached to other forms of religion than theirs, and yet we can but admire that devotion to their principles which has urged them from the loved home of their fathers, to a new and strange land, where they can better enjoy their peculiar belief, and that generous confidence in each other's integrity, which leads them to hold property in common, and each to share in the common weal or misfortune.—*Chicago Democrat.*

ITALY. Besides taking military possession of Ferrara on the 13th ult., and placing loaded cannon and gunners with lighted matches in the public squares, 20,000 Austrians have been concentrated on the banks of the Po, ready to cross that river at a moment's notice. The people, and in some cases the Capuchin friars eagerly press to be enrolled for the defence of their soverign and their country.—The presence of Admiral Napier's squadron in the Adriatic is also hailed as a sympton of the good will of England towards the popular cause, and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Papal and British courts has become a subject of current interest.

A letter from Rome Aug. 23, says Piedmont has decidedly pronounced in favor of the Pope. Last night an extraordinary courier of the cabinet of Turin brought the news.

MEN AND WOMEN. It has been well remarked, that men loose their hearts through the eye, and women through the ear.

The celebrated Wilkes, who made so much noise in his time, though very ugly was yet a great favorite with the ladies. He once told lord Townsend, who was said to be the handsomest man in Europe, that if he would give him half an hour's start, he would not be afraid to compete with him for the affections of any woman in England.

James Hillhouse was challenged by a hotheaded southern member to fight a duel. He replied that he would accept the challenge with the greatest pleasure provided his antagonist would have the kindness to wait until he could send home to Connecticut for his "skunk gun."

Trismegistus advised Tacitus to have no commerce with a single man; believing no bachelor could be honest. Georgius Wincelsus thus concludes the twenty-six arguments in favor of marriage: "No man can either live piously or die righteously without a wife."

A Miss Frost, in Massachusetts, has recovered three hundred and sixty-five dollars of Mr. Snow, for a breach of marriage promise. He courted her a year, and had to pay at the rate of a dollar a day for it. He got *frost bitten!*

A FALSE friend is like a shadow on a dial, which appears in fine weather, but vanishes at the appearance of a cloud.


WM. D. VINALL,
SURGEON DENTIST
Office 21 Central street,
where he continues to perform all operations on the TEETH, both for their beauty and preservation. Particular attention paid to cleansing and filling carious teeth with gold or any approved substance now in use, and thereby arresting the progress of decay, and rendering them useful for many years.
MINERAL TEETH inserted on gold plate or pivot from a single tooth to a whole set. These are inserted as circumstances may require. Another very important branch of Dental Science, consists in supplying upper sets of teeth on the principle of atmospheric pressure, without springs.
Teeth cleansed, extracted &c. Terms moderate. All operations warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
N. B. He would further say, that the most aggravated pain from decayed teeth, can in most cases be speedily relieved and the tooth saved.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE,
Surgeon Dentist,
*Office, No. 24 Central street, opposite the Post Office.*
TEETH inserted at this office, on fine Gold Plate, from one to an entire sett.
Also, filling, cleansing and extracting done with care and warranted.
Lowell, April 23, 1247. 41—3m

Daguerreotype Miniature Rooms!
82 CENTRAL STREET,
*(Corner of Hurd Street, Lowell.)*
MINIATURES taken at these Rooms in the most approved style, and in any weather, with or without colors, and gilded in the nicest manner, whether sold for a high or low price.
The Public are respectfully invited to call before obtaining Miniatures elsewhere, as the prices shall be as low as any in Lowell and perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Lowell, June 4.—1m. S. H. HASTINGS.

*THE ORIGINAL CHILDREN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING STORE.*
Was established years ago, and was made a prominent feature at
Simmons' Oak Hall.
*The liberal patronage bestowed upon this*
NEW BRANCH OF THE BUSINESS,
Started at this Popular Establishment, was extended to
"OAK HALL,"
on account of the very LOW PRICES charged for articles in such common use as BOYS' CLOTHING must always be. The proprietor foresaw this, and has had the satisfaction of supplying
CHIDREN'S SUITS FOR THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES,
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July 16—1


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